

Certificate 7.

Sept. 28, 4th year of Showa (TN: 1929)

Published by the East Asia Economic Research Bureau.

East Asia Pamphlet No. II.

Excerpts from

"A COLLECTION OF ANTI-JAPANESE TEACHING MATERIAL OF THE CHINESE".

*Irrelevant
NO prob. value*

2. Japanese Influence in the Orient (pp. 2-3)

South of Kyushu are the Liuchiu, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. They were all our possessions some scores of years ago. The Korean Peninsula situated in a North westerly direction from Kyushu was taken away from us by Japan by force. Having taken possession of Korea, Japan has been exerting herself to the utmost in the administration and exploitation of Korea.

She has linked Korea with Southern Manchuria by building a railway and has been exercising great influence over the Kwantung Areas by leasing the Chinchou peninsula. Her ambition to invade the three eastern provinces is too obvious to mention. (upper class Geography Text book, Book No. IV. Chap. I.)

5. The National Humiliation Song. (Pages 6-7)

Kaoli-Kuo (TN: Korea) Liu-Chiu-and Tai-wan, The area is not small at all, but alas! All have been devoured away by her.

Now taking advantage of the disturbed conditions in our Country and the unsettled State of the Great War in Europe, she again imposed upon us a ruinous treaty in sheer violence of Justice and humanity. The beautiful mountains and rivers of our dear fatherland are going to be taken away from us by force.

What a humiliating and grievous day this is, the 7th day of May of the 4th year.

The dreadful moment to enslave us all is staring us in the face. We wonder how soon on earth can this humiliation be cast off by us. (From a collection of songs for educating primary school pupils into the Party)

(6) Huang Ta (pp 7-8)

Huang Ta (China) is an inhabitant of the village of the "Orient". He has inherited his ancestral home and estates of many generation and he comes from a good family well known in the village. He is a man of weak and frail frame and is inefficient. He has often shown inability in the management of his domestic affairs and has blundered in negotiations with other families. On numerous occasions he is proud of his generosity but the people look down upon him as a fool. He is not on the verge of bankrupt as yet, but his finance's have become difficult and more difficult with the years as his expenditures have increased while his income has decreased.

Pai êrh (Westerner) is a tenant of his house but good in business and is making a lot of money. One day, Pai êrh, conspiring with his attorney, made a complaint and placed a claim against the Huangs on the pretence that a servant of the Huangs did something bad and eventually made the very house which he had previously rented unconditionally his own. Pai êrh has many brothers. They, having learned it easy to cheat Huang, have contrived successfully to deprive him of some more houses on one pretext or another. And at the same time, conspiring with Huang's book-keepers, they secretly confiscated the farms and furnitures which had been held in mortgage.

Huang chiu, whose ancestors originally came from the same family with the Huangs, has always been as poor as a church mouse; taking advantage of Huang however, he has robbed him of a lot of his farms and houses.

Huang Ta passes the day loafing all day long. His children are all still young and do not know anything but when they grow up there is at least hope of reviving the good name of the family again, (The National Humiliation Reader, Book No. II, chap. 10)

The Shin Jū (GIWADAN) (TN: refers to the Boxers Treaty) (pp. 37-38)

The Shin Jū Treaty was concluded by China under duress of the Eight Allied Powers on the 11th year before the year of the foundation of the Republic of China, or that is to say, on the 7th month of September of the year of "Shin-Jū" (T.N. corresponding to the 27th year of "Kuang Hsi" of the calendar of the Chinese Empire or to the year 1901 A.D.) The most important (TN: clauses) of which are as follows:

- (1) An indemnity of 450 Million taels divided into annual installments and to be paid over a period of thirty-nine years.
- (2) To destroy the fortifications at TAKU and to allow foreign troops to garrison the area between TAKU and PEKING.
- (3) Not to permit the Chinese people to live in the Foreign Legation Quarters in PEKING.

Although the Eight Allied Powers came on the pretext that the Boxers has killed Foreign residents, they, in fact, combined had been oppressing China in common for many preceeding years. Having succeeded in their first attempt, they had become accustomed to attacking us concertedly. We must strive to annul the (Shin Jū Treaty) and abolish all unequal treaties altogether at the earliest-possible moment.

We had to pay an indemnity and apologize for our killing of only a few foreigners. What are the foreigners going to do about their nationals who have perpetrated murder, arson, and plunder while in our land? (Teaching material for educating primary school pupils into the party-book III.)

17 Our Incomplete Territory. (pages, 75-77).

(1) How Incomplete Is Our Territory?

(2) Why Is It Incomplete?

(3) Why We Should Recover the Territory We Have Already Lost?

Our country's territory is incomplete. There are foreign concessions. For example, Britain has a lease on Wei hai wei, Japan, Port Arthur and the Bay of Dairen, and France Kwangchow Bay respectively. There is the foreign settlement. There are Foreign settlements in such places as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, YENTAI and YUP-CHOW. There are ceded territories. For example, like Hongkong and Formosa which Britain and Japan robbed us of respectively. There are the invaded territories. For instance, Japan annexed our Korea, Britain and France invaded our south western frontier areas and Russia has encroached upon our north eastern and north western borders.

These areas were all plundered away from us by the imperialistic Powers through various threatening and deceptive means.

Unless we recover these by suitable means, the territorial integrity of our country cannot be restored nor can the distress of our countrymen be removed.

(1) The May 30 Incident(pp. 77-78). On May 15th of the 14th year of the Republic of China, KU, Cheng Hon, a workman employed by a Japanese Cotton spinning mill in Shanghai was shot to death by a Japanese. Some students gathered in the Settlement to collect condolence money but were arrested by British patrolmen. Both the students and the workmen became very indignant. On the 30th, they formed a large formation, marched into the Settlement, and made speeches. At 3.00 p.m. British patrolmen nabbed the student who was making the speech. The crowd of students who were on Nanking Road and Chikiang Road were all seized and went to the front of the police station with the student (TW: who was taken prisoner)

By this time the British patrol Chief had summoned many patrolmen and were having them guard the police station. When things reached the point whether the crowd would break its ranks or not the Patrol chief ordered them to fire. The patrolmen fired twice in succession gaining results of several scores of dead and wounded. Since the opening of the port of Shanghai this was the first tragedy of such proportions. (Teaching material for educating primary school pupils into the Party Book IV)

(1) China's Losses of Territories (pg. 116 to pg. 117)

The territories we have lost recently are Wei Hai Wei, Port Arthur, Dairen, Kooloon and Keangchow Bay. Previous to these were Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores Islands, Burma, Annam and the like. (Chapter 4, Book I of the Three Principles of Democracy Text book of new China for use in the higher classes)

REF DOC # 137

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described below is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo, Japan

Date 12 December 1946

"A collection of Anti-Japanese Teaching Material of the Chinese."

DEF. DOC. #137

not used

昭和四年九月二十八日
東亞經濟調查局發行

東亞小冊第二

「支那排日教材集」ヨリ抜粋

二、日本東洋の勢力（二頁ヨリ三頁）

九州の南面有琉球臺灣和澎湖列島數十年前都是我國的屬地九州西北面的朝鮮半島也昂向我國奪去的日本人得了朝鮮竭力經營築鐵路聯絡南滿租借金州半島控制關東侵略我國東三省的野心十分顯著（高級地理課本第四冊第一課）

二、日本ノ東洋ニ於ケル勢力

九州ノ南ニ面シテ琉球、臺灣及澎湖列島ガアル、數十年前ハ皆我國ノ屬地デアツタ、九州ノ西北方ニアル朝鮮モ我國カラ奪ヒ去ツタモノデアアル日本ハ朝鮮ヲ得テ經營ニ力ヲ盡シ鐵道ヲ敷イテ南滿洲ト聯絡シ金州半島ヲ租借シテ關東ヲ牽制シテヤル、我ガ東三省ヲ侵略スルノ野心ハ十分顯著デアアル

五、國恥記念歌（六頁ヨリ七頁）

高麗國一琉球島一與臺灣
一地不小可憐都被他併吞了
到今朝乘我國勢搖搖
歐洲血戰還未了
又提出滅國條無公理蔑人道
好河山將送掉
最傷心四年五七惡耗
爲奴爲僕眼前到
這國恥何時消

（小學黨化教育唱歌集）

朝鮮一琉球一臺灣島
多クノ地皆奪ハレタ彼ノ爲
今又我國勢定マラス
歐洲大戰終ラザルニ乗ジ
滅國ノ條約ヲ提出セリ
公理ヲ破リ人道ニ反シ
好キ山河將ニ送ハレントス
嗚呼哀シ四年五月七日ノ凶報ヨ
奴隷トナリ僕婢トナルノ日目前ニ
迫レリ
此ノ國恥何レノ日ニカハ消ユベシ

六、黃

大（七頁ヨリ八頁）

黃大是東亞鄉的一個村民他擁有歷代相承的遺產在村中算是有名的世家他生性懦弱無能處理家務往往失當對外交涉又多失敗他自以爲存心寬大可是只博得人衆的輕視

他雖然不能家傾家蕩產但是消費大生產少經濟方面便一年不如一年了白二是他的房客經營商業非常順利一天黃大的僕人得罪了白二白二向訟師出面交涉結果無條件把所租的房產都劃白二作爲了事

白氏的兄弟很多見黃大可欺便也籍口侵占了幾處房產同時黃大裏的司帳員又勾結白氏以借債爲名把田契和珍寶私下送去不少黃九本是黃大同旅一貧如洗乘機也占了好些田產和房產黃大終日昏昏他的子女又很幼稚自然不知不覺大約等到長成以後纔有重振家聲的希望

（國恥日本第二冊第一〇課）

六、黄

大

黄大（支那）ハ東亞村ノ者テ先祖代代ノ遺産ヲ嗣ガ村デモ有名ナ家柄
デアル。彼ハ懦弱無能デ家事ノ處理ニシテモ往往下手ナ所ガアリ、他
家トノ交渉ニモ失敗ガ多カツタ。

彼自ラハ心ニ寛大ダト思ツテキルガ他人ハ皆馬鹿ニシテ居ル、彼ハ破
産スルマデデハナイガ支出ガ多ク收入ハ少ク經濟ハ年一年ト困難ニナ
ル、白ニ（西洋人）ハ彼ノ借家人デアルガ店賣ガ上手デ非常ニ儲ケル
或日黄家ノ下僕ガ何カ悪イ事ガアツタト言ツテ辯護士ト頭謀シ文句ヲ
付ケテ無條件デ借リテ居タ家ヲ自分ノ物ニシテ了ツタ

白ノ兄弟ハ大勢アルガ黄ガ囁セルト思ツテ口實ヲ設ケテ家ヲ幾軒カ奪
ツテ了ツタ、又黄家ノ帳付ケト結託シテ抵當ニ取ツタ田地ヤ家財ヲ密
ニ持ち出サセタ

黄九ハ素ト黄ノ一族デアルガ赤貧洗フガ如ク隙ニ乗ジテ黄ノ田地ヤ家
屋ヲ澤山奪ツタ

黄大ハ一日ボンヤリト暮シテ居ル、彼ノ子供ハ未ダ皆幼イカラ何モ知
ラナイケレドモ子供が大キクナレバヒメテ家名ヲ再興スルダケノ望ハ
アル

辛 丑 條 約

(三七頁ヨリ三八頁)

辛丑條約是民國紀前十一年即「辛丑年」九月七日八國聯軍強迫中國訂立的最重要的是

一、賠款四億五千兩分三十九年還清

二、拆去大沽砲臺從大沽到北京間屯外國兵

三、北京外國使館界中不許中國人住

八國聯軍雖是借了「護和」要殺外國人的名目而來其實他們早已想聯合起來共同壓迫中國這一次成功以爲他們對中國便常々聯合進攻了我們應當趕快尋回「辛丑條約」取消「一切不平等條約」我國人殺死幾個外國人要賠款「罪」、外國人在我國殺人放火搶劫應該怎樣

(小學黨化教材第三冊)

辛丑（義和團）條約

辛丑條約ハ民國紀元前十一年、即チ「辛丑ノ年」九月七日八國聯合軍ガ中國ヲ強迫シテ締結シタモノデ最モ重要ナノハ

一、賠償金四億五千萬兩ヲ三十九箇年ニ分チテ支拂フコト

二、大沽砲臺ヲ破壊シ大沽ヨリ北京ニ至ル間ニ外國兵ヲ駐屯サセル

コト

三、北京ノ外國公使館區域ノ中ニ中國人ノ居住ヲ許サナイコト

八國聯合軍ハ義和團ガ外國人ヲ殺シタトイフ名目ヲ以テヤツテ來タガ其ノ實彼等ハ其レ以前ニ既ニ聯合シテ共同デ中國ヲ壓迫シタノデアアルコノ第一回ニ成功ヲ收メテカラ彼等ハ中國ニ對シテ常ニ聯合シテ攻撃シタ、我等ハ當ニ早ク奮闘シテ「辛丑條約」ヲ取消シ「一切ノ平等條約」ヲ徹底シナケレバナラナイ

我國人ハ備カバカリノ外國人ヲ殺シタノニ賠償金ヲ出シ罪シタ

外國人ハ我が國ニ在ッテ人ヲ殺シ火ヲ放チ掠奪ヲシタガドウシテクレルノダラウ

十七、我國領土不完全（七五頁ヨリ七七頁）

(1) 我國的領土怎樣不完全

(2) 爲甚麼不完全

(3) 爲甚麼我們要收回已失的領土

我國的領土已不完全有租借地例如英租威海衛日租旅順口大連灣法租廣州灣等有租界例如上海、天津、漢口、煙臺、岳州等處都有租界有割讓地例如英國割我香港日本割我臺灣等有侵略地例如日本吞我朝鮮英法侵略我西南邊境俄國侵略我東北和西北邊境等
這些土地都是帝國主義的國家用種種威迫欺騙的手段掠奪去的若不設法收回領土的完全不能恢復國民的痛苦也就不能解除

十七、不完全ナ我國ノ領土

(1) 我國ノ領土ハ如何ニ不完全デアルカ

(2) 何故不完全デアルカ

(3) 何故我等ハ既ニ失ツタ領土ヲ回收スベキカ

我が國ノ領土ハ不完全デアル、租借地ガアル、例ヘバ英國ハ威海衛ヲ日本ハ旅順口ト大連灣トヲ佛蘭西ハ廣州灣等ヲ租借シテキル。租界ガアル、上海、天津、漢口、煙臺、岳州等ノ如キ處ニハ皆租界ガアル、割讓地ガアル、例ヘバ英國ガ我が香港ヲ日本ガ我が臺灣ヲ奪取シタ如キデアル、侵略地ガアル例ヘバ日本ハ我が朝鮮ヲ併吞シ、英國ト佛蘭西トハ我が西貢邊境ヲ侵略シ「ロシヤ」ハ我が東北ト西北邊境ヲ侵略シタ

此等ノ土地ハ皆帝國主義諸國家ガ色々威嚇的ナ欺騙的ナ手段ヲ用ヒテ掠奪シタノデアル。若シ適當ナ方法ヲ以テ之等ヲ回收シナケレバ領土ノ完全ヲ恢復シ得ス、從ツテ又國民ノ苦痛モ除去サレ得タ

一、五 卅 慘 案 (七七頁ヨリ七八頁)

民國十四年五月十五日上海日本紗廠工人顧正紅被日人開鎗打死學生到租界上去募捐又被英捕拘捕學生工人憤極了到三十那一天就大夥起租界江蘇下午三時有的演講學生被英捕去在南京路浙江路口的學生和群眾都聚集被捕的學生同到巡捕房門前這時候英捕頭已經召集了多巡捕在捕房門口守著群眾一到捕頭就令開鎗巡捕連開兩排鎗都死傷的一共數十人從上海開埠以來道場的大慘殺不會有過啊

(小學黨化教材第四冊)

一、五卅事件

民國十四年五月十五日上海ノ日本紡績工場ノ職工正紅ガ日本人爲
 二、被殺サレタ、學生ハ租界ニ行洪ツテ弔慰金ノ募集ヲシタ所ガ英國ノ
 巡捕ニ拘引サレタ。學生ヤ職工ハ極度ニ憤慨シタ、三十日ニナツテ大
 部隊ヲ作ッテ租界ニ入り演説ヲヤツタ、午後三時ニ演説ヲヤツテキル
 學生ヲ英國ノ巡捕ガ捕ヘテ行ツタ其ノ時南京路ヤ浙江路ニ居タ學生群
 集皆捕ヘラレタ學生ニツイテ派出所ノ前迄行ツタ、此ノ時英國ノ巡
 捕長ハ已ニ他處ノ巡捕ヲ召集シテ派出所ヲ守ラシメテ居タ
 群衆ガ押掛ケルヤ否ヤ巡捕長ハ發砲ヲ命ジ巡捕ハ續イテ二度發砲シテ
 死傷數十人ヲ出シタ、上海開港以來此ノ様ナ大慘事ハ始メテデアル

一、中國領土の喪失（一一六頁ヨリ一一七頁）
我々最近失去の領土は威海衛、旅順、大連、九龍、廣州灣、再前一點
是高麗、臺灣、澎湖、緬甸、安南、（新中華三民主義謀本高級用第一
冊第六課一

一、中國領土ノ喪失

我等ノ最近失ヒタル領土ハ威海衛、旅順、大連、九龍、廣州灣デ其ノ
以前ニ於テハ朝鮮、臺灣、澎湖島、緬甸、安南等デアル